FACT SHEET

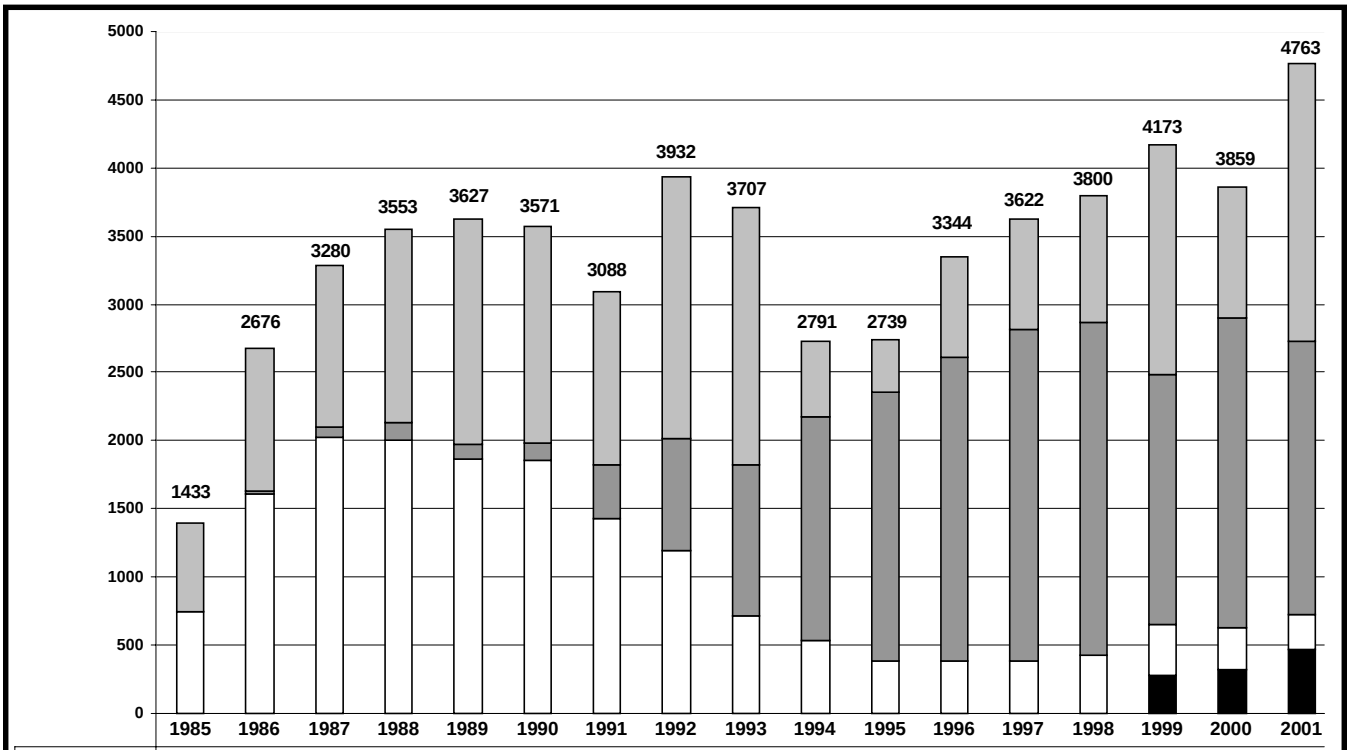
BMDO FACT SHEET 408-00-11 Replaces Fact Sheet 408-99-11

BUDGETARY HISTORY OF THE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

INTRODUCTION

The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) was originally created as the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) in April 1984. SDIO was devoted to developing technologies for strategic defense against inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM's). Those technologies have since been incorporated into a variety of ballistic missile defense (BMD) programs. Throughout the organization's history, its budget has been structured to respond to existing and emerging threats from missile warfare towards the United States, and its forward deployed forces, allies, and friends around the world.

BMDO HISTORICAL FUNDING



	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
NMD	647	1048	1177	1423	1651	1583	1265	1916	1886	553	387	729	811	936	1687	961	2034
TMD	2	22	78	125	111	131	392	822	1103	1646	1970	2234	2423	2442	1838	2268	2000
Technology	748	1606	2025	2005	1865	1857	1431	1194	718	529	382	381	388	422	375	306	261
Other															273	324	468

* International Cooperative Programs, Intelligence Program, BMDO Archirtecture and Engineering, BMDO Test and Evaluation, Pentagon Maintainence Reservation Fund, HQ Management and Acquisition Program Reserve

Program Development

At its inception, the Strategic Defense Initiative, Ronald Reagan's vision of BMD using space- and ground-based interceptors, needed tremendous amounts of research to become a reality. In the early years, SDIO was not concerned with actually procuring programs. Rather SDIO worked to develop the necessary technologies for BMD through resupport technology programs such as Surveillance, Acquisition, Tracking, and Kill Assessment (SATKA), Directed Energy Weapons (DEW) Technolgy. As the technology matured, SDIO and its successor, BMDO, incoporated developed concepts into actual Theater and National Missile Defense Programs.

SDIO: Global Protection Against Limited Strikes

In 1991, the focus for ballistic missile defense changed to Global Protection Against Limited Strikes (GPALS). This change in focus led to a restructuring of the SDIO budget to reflect the changed priorities. The U.S. was no longer concerned with blunting a massive ICBM attack by the Soviet Union. Instead, efforts focused on destroying a limited missile strike launched by a rogue state or non-state actor. This meant that the efforts of SDIO toward TMD could be increased, although attention was maintained towards NMD as well. The programs of the original SDIO era were reorganized into the categories in the chart at above right. Space Based Interceptors included funding for systems development of Brilliant Pebbles. Other Follow-on Systems included directed energy weapons such as the Chemical Laser.

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SDIO: RDT&E Programs

Prior to 1992, the programs overseen by SDIO were devoted to developing the technologies necessary for missile defense. SATKA programs pursued signal processing, ground and space-based sensors and surveillance systems, and microwave radar technology. DEW programs included various laser programs and neutral particle beam technology. KEW programs included Brilliant Pebbles, Space-based Interceptor, and interceptor integration technology. Systems Analysis/Battle Management (SA/BM) programs were concerned with systems engineering, operational support costs and command facilities. Survivability, Lethality, and Key Support Technologies (SLKT) involved countermeasures integration, lethality and target hardening, and new concepts development.

SDIO: RDT&E Programs

PROGRAM	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
SATKA	546	844	926	936	1083	1238	719
DEW	378	796	853	935	869	695	351
KEW	256	596	723	771	752	785	996
SA/BM	100	212	385	461	486	525	504
SLKT	108	214	375	430	414	328	292
Mgmt HQ	9	14	18	20	23	--	--
TMDI	--	--	--	--	--	--	226

(In Millions of Then Year Dollars)

BMDO: RDT&E Programs

RDT&E Funding

	FY00	FY01
NMD	944.92	1853.87
TMD	1874.30	1938.28
Technology	301.57	260.28
Total	3120.79	4052.43

The BMDO's current strategy is to focus on three key priorities:

- Develop and, when authorized, proceed with deployment of a National Missile Defense (NMD) system to protect all fifty states against limited ballistic missile attack. On September 1, 2000 former President Clinton deferred deployment and directed that a robust test and development program be implemented. The direction of the program will be revised in accordance with guidance from the new Administration;

- Develop and deploy effective, interoperable, relocatable Theater Missile Defenses (TMD) to protect United States, allied, and friendly forces and interests in regional theaters of operations. As programs offering the lowest risk and earliest deployment opportunities, Lower-Tier TMD systems, PAC-3 and Navy Area, are on track to be fielded in the near term, FY 01 and FY 03 respectively. Development and fielding of the land-based Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system and sea-based Navy Theater Wide (NTW) sea-based system will increase increases the battle space and area covered, and negates WMD at greater distances from the intended target; and;

- Provide technological, engineering, and testing means to monitor, assess, and respond to the ever-changing ballistic missile threat.